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The TABLET.—No. 155.

"A renown, acquired by error, is a phantom of glory, that is driven away by the firſt rays of truth and reaſon."

SO ſtrong a paſſion, as the love of fame, when flowing in a direction, which virtue does not dictate, and which diſcretion does not control, muſt become a fruitful ſource of anxiety, deluſion and miſchief. To whatever age or country we turn our attention, we find that no ſmall ſhare of the vices and miſeries, with which ſociety is diſgraced or tormented, owe their origin to a miſdirected ambition. And yet without the forcible impulſes of this paſſion, men would ſink into inſignificance and depravity; the elevated purſuits of life would be ſuſpended; and hardly a glimpſe of ſcience or virtue would ſhine over the face of the earth. As the propenſity, of which I am ſpeaking, exiſts more or leſs in every human being, and as it cannot be extinguiſhed without eradicating the germe, from which ſprings an immenſe variety of uſeful and noble productions, we ſhould nouriſh it with care, and ſhape its windings with vigilance and ſkill. From a neglect of a proper cultivation, the ſprouts take an ill courſe, are choaked with weeds, and bear a fruit that is uſeleſs and deformed. Remarks, like theſe, however common and familiar they may be, can often be repeated with ſome degree of utility; becauſe the moſt obvious truths are generally the moſt intereſting; and it is rather to awaken the attention, than to afford inſtruction, that eſſays, ſimilar to this, are put into circulation. If any perſon ſhould complain that the ſentiments offered to his peruſal are trite or dull, he ſhould be told that this is of itſelf a reaſon why they deſerve his inſpection and regard.—Thoſe maxims, which carry with them the ſanction of ages, acquire a ſolidity and value which are apt to be overlooked, merely becauſe they ceaſe to be new and ſtriking. It is not the novelty of ideas, ſo much as their intrinſic propriety, that gives them a claim to be embraced and carried into practice. Under this impreſſion, I have ventured to introduce this ſpeculation, tho at the ſame time I do not believe the reader will confeſs he collects one new idea from it.

Perhaps no circumſtance has contributed ſo eſſentially to the final proſperity of the United States, as the juſt ſentiments our leading characters have entertained on the ſcore of reputation. The ambition of our moſt diſtinguiſhed men has, in moſt inſtances, been well-directed: It has co-operated with the ſuitable means to promote the public proſperity. There are ſome exceptions; but the art and management, requiſite to preſerve a character made of falſe materials, prove that it is too difficult a taſk to meet with general ſucceſs. Moſt of thoſe men who have come forward into public view, through any other medium than that of virtue and talents, have been ſent back to the ſhades of obſcurity, from which no new ſtratagem can give them an elevation.

It will be natural to aſk, how it has happened that the affairs of the United States have been ſo generally managed by deſerving characters, while in other countries promotion has flowed from favor and intrigue, or ſome cauſe extrinſic from the merit of the candidates? The remark in my motto, furniſhes a ſatisfactory ſolution to the queſtion. In this country the information of the people is competent to inveſtigate the pretenſions of thoſe who ſolicit public honors. There probably never was, nor will be, a race of enlightened men ſo depraved as to prefer ignorant and vicious magiſtrates to thoſe of knowledge and probity. When a perſon becomes conſpicuous he expoſes himſelf to a ſcrutiny; and if he reſide among a knowing people, his qualifications are truly eſtimated, and his deſtiny properly fixed; but if he take a ſtation where ignorance and ſtupidity characteriſe the inhabitants, how are his qualities to be diſtinguiſhed? The glare of external pomp, the influence of connections, pretexts of patriotiſm, and many other adventitious cauſes, may palm him upon the world as an extraordinary man, one who deſerves to be eſteemed and promoted. In ſuch a ſituation, how can his pretenſions be ſcrutinized and weighed? If the people are too ignorant and debaſed to perform ſuch a taſk, they muſt quietly ſubmit to the caprice and oppreſſion of thoſe who govern them. There can be little inducement for public men to be at the pains of acquiring knowledge, or cultivating virtuous qualities, where the bulk of the inhabitants are too uninformed to eſtimate the value of ſuch attainments. Nothing can ſecure to a community the bleſſings of a wiſe and virtuous adminiſtration of affairs, but ſuch a degree of information diſſeminated among all grades of people, as can fairly examine, and rightly calculate the relative qualifications of thoſe, who ſeek fame and promotion.

The natural indolence of the human mind is rouſed into virtuous exertions, in proportion as motives of reſponſibility are heightened by the circumſpection and wiſdom of a diſcerning community. But where ſuch attributes do not prevail, it is eaſy to conjecture that the love of eaſe and pleaſure will prevent public officers from maturing their talents and virtues, ſince they have no occaſion to go through ſo irkſome a trial. Men, in purſuit of fame, will acquire it in that mode which ſubjects them to the feweſt efforts of underſtanding; and where falſhood or ignorance will attain the object there can be no ſtimulus to ſevere application. A celebrated writer aſks, "Where is the philoſopher, that to promote his own reputation, would not willingly deceive the whole human race. An ingenious falſhood will paſs current among a ſervile, illiterate people, and for a while ſeem fair to immortalize the name of its inventor;" but adds the writer above quoted, "ſuch a one deceives himſelf; truth alone can have a durable ſucceſs." Error can aſſume no diſguiſe that will not ſooner or later be detected; and the air-built hopes of fallacious projectors vaniſh at the approach of reaſon and ſcience. Theſe reflections ſhew the importance of eſtabliſhing the means of education in all parts of the country. Such an expedient will try the characters of men, and thoſe who have riſen into diſtinction, by impreſſing falſe or exaggerated opinions of their talents, will have their career checked. Thoſe gilded bubbles, which dazzle an ignorant multitude, will appear vain and ridiculous when the light of truth beams over ſociety. The world has been too long amuſed with an idea that the pageantry of courts, and the myſteries of religion were eſſential to the proper government of mankind. It is no doubt true, that the ſanctions of religion, and the dignified ſtations of public men, contribute to produce ſubordination and virtue in ſociety; but theſe may be founded on a rational baſis, and are ſomething different from ſuperſtition or deſpotiſm. A blind attachment and love to an object that does not deſerve admiration, does not ſeem, by the conſtitution of nature, to be the beſt method to draw people to their duty. Let truth and reaſon have a fair chance, and men will be obedient to law without being ſlaves, and attentive to religion, without being bigots.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 7.

The BANK BILL under conſideration.

MR. GERRY,

SAID he ſhould principally confine himſelf to the objections of the gentleman firſt up from Virginia, (Mr. Madiſon) not from a diſreſpect to the obſervations of other gentlemen in the oppoſition, but becauſe he conſidered their arguments as grafts on the original ſtock of thoſe urged by the gentleman alluded to, and if the trunk fell, its appendages muſt fall alſo.

The objects of the bill, he ſaid, were to render the fiſcal adminiſtration ſucceſsful—to give facility to loans on ſudden emergencies, and to benefit trade and induſtry in general—and that theſe were objects of high importance had not been denied—neither had it been aſſerted that they ought not if poſſible to be attained.

It is objected however that the mode propoſed by the bill is *unconſtitutional*, and the bill itſelf *defective*.

The mode propoſed is a national bank—to eſtabliſh which, he thought Congreſs were as competent as either houſe were to adjourn from day to day.

It is ſaid that Congreſs have no power relating to this ſubject, except what is contained in the clauſes for laying and collecting taxes, impoſts, exciſes, &c.—for borrowing money—and for making all laws neceſſary and proper for carrying theſe powers into effect—and that theſe do not authoriſe the eſtabliſhment of a national bank.

To aſcertain this, the gentleman from Virginia propoſes a candid interpretation of the conſtitution, which we ſhall agree to, and he offers to aſſiſt us with his rules of interpretation—for his good intentions in doing which, we give him full credit—but as he acknowledges that he has been long decided againſt the authority of Congreſs to eſtabliſh a bank, and is therefore prejudiced againſt the meaſure—as his rules being made for the occaſion, are the reſult of his interpretation, and not his interpretation of the rules—as they are not ſanctioned by law expoſition, or approved by experienced judges of the law, they cannot be conſidered as a criterion for regulating the judgment of the houſe—but may, if admitted, prove an *ignis fatuus*, that may lead to deſtruction.

We wiſh not however, by eſtabliſhing our own rules of interpretation, to enjoy the privilege which is denied to the gentleman—but will meet him on fair ground by applying rules which have the ſanction mentioned—and as the learned Judge BLACKSTONE has laid down ſuch, it is preſumed the gentleman from Virginia will not contend for a preference, or refuſe to be tried by this ſtandard.

The Judge obſerves, "That the faireſt and moſt rational method to interpret the will of the legiſlator, is by exploring his intentions at the time when the law was made, by *ſigns* the moſt natural and probable—and theſe ſigns are either the words, the context, the ſubject matter, the effect and conſequences, or the ſpirit and reaſon of the law." With reſpect to words, the Judge obſerves, that "they are generally underſtood in their uſual and moſt ordinary ſignification, not ſo much regarding the grammar as their *general* and *popular* uſe."

The gentlemen on different ſides of the queſtion do not diſagree with reſpect to the meaning of the terms *taxes, duties, impoſts, exciſes, &c.* or of *borrowing money*, but of the word *neceſſary*: And the queſtion is, what is the general and popular meaning of this term? Perhaps the anſwer to the queſtion will be truly this, that in a general and popular one, the word does not admit of a definite meaning, but that this varies, according to the *ſubject* and *circumſtances*. With reſpect to the ſubject for inſtance—if the people ſpeaking of a garriſon beſieged by a ſuperior force, and without proviſions, or a proſpect of relief, ſhould ſay it was under the *neceſſity* of ſurrendering, they would mean a *phyſical* neceſſity, for troops cannot ſubſiſt long without proviſions,—but if ſpeaking of a debtor the people ſhould ſay, he was frighted by his creditor, and then reduced to the *neceſſity* of paying his debts, they would mean a *legal*, which is very different from a phyſical neceſſity—for altho the debtor by refuſing payment might be confined, he would be allowed ſubſiſtence, and the neceſſity he was under to pay his debts would not extend beyond his confinement. Again, if it ſhould be ſaid that a *client* is under the neceſſity of giving to his lawyer more than legal fees, the general popular meaning of *neceſſity* would in this inſtance be very different from that in the other—the neceſſity would neither be phyſical or legal, but *artificial*, or if I may be allowed the expreſſion, *a long robe neceſſity*.

The meaning of the word "*neceſſary*," varies alſo according to circumſtances—for altho Congreſs have power to levy and collect taxes, duties, &c. to borrow money, and to determine the time, quantum, mode and every regulation *neceſſary* and proper for ſupplying the treaſury, yet the people would apply a different meaning to the word neceſſary, under different circumſtances: For inſtance, without a ſufficiency of precious metals for a medium, laws creating an artificial medium would be generally thought neceſſary for carrying into effect the power to levy and collect taxes—but if there was a ſufficiency of ſuch metals, thoſe laws would not generally be thought neceſſary. Again, if ſpecie was ſcarce, and the credit of the government low, collateral meaſures would be by the people thought neceſſary, for obtaining public loans—but not ſo, if

the caſe was reverſed. Or if part of the States ſhould be invaded and overrun by an enemy, it would be thought neceſſary to levy on the reſt heavy taxes, and collect them in a ſhort period, and to take ſtock, grain and other articles from the citizens without their conſent, for common defence ; but in a time of peace and ſafety ſuch meaſures would be ſuppoſed unneceſſary. Inſtances may be multiplied in other reſpects ; but it is conceived that theſe are ſufficient to ſhew that the popular and general meaning of the word "neceſſary" varies according to the ſubject and circumſtances.

The ſecond rule of interpretation relates to the *context*, and the Judge conceives that "if words are ſtill dubious, we may eſtabliſh their meaning by the context; thus the preamble is often called in to help the conſtruction of an act of parliament." The conſtitution in the preſent caſe is the great law of the people, who are themſelves the ſovereign legiſlature; and the preamble is in theſe words—"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, eſtabliſh juſtice, inſure domeſtic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and ſecure the bleſſings of liberty to ourſelves and our poſterity, *do* ordain and eſtabliſh this *Conſtitution* for the United States of *America*."

Theſe are the great objects for which the conſtitution was eſtabliſhed, and in adminiſtering it, we ſhould always keep them in view. And here it is remarkable, that altho' "common defence and general welfare" are held up in the preamble amongſt the primary objects of attention, they are again mentioned in the 8th ſection of the firſt article, whereby we are enjoined in levying taxes, duties, &c. particularly to regard "the common defence and general welfare;" indeed common ſenſe dictates the meaſure; for the ſecurity of our property, families, and liberty—of every thing dear to us, depends on our ability to defend them. The means, therefore, for attaining this object, we ought not to omit a year, month, or even a day, if we could avoid it, and we are never provided for defence unleſs prepared for ſudden emergencies. Should government be *ſurprized* in this caſe, it would be as diſhonorable as for a general to be ſurprized in a ſtate of warfare, and the event to the community may be much more fatal. If proviſion then for ſudden emergencies is indiſpenſible, it muſt be evident that it will depend in a great meaſure on the ability of government to command at all times, for this purpoſe, a ſufficient ſum of money, which is juſtly denominated the ſinews of war: and how is this to be effected?—by *emiſſions* of bills of credit?—During the revolution, bills of credit, it muſt be acknowledged, have done wonders; they have, in conflict with the banks, treaſury and public credit of Great-Britain, riſen ſuperior to them all, and have ſince died a natural death. We have honored them with a funeral pile ; we now bid peace to their manes, and devoutly hope that bills of credit will forever be extinct in the United States. Are we to depend then on *taxes* for commanding money in caſes of urgent neceſſity? Theſe, as has been ſhewn by other gentlemen, will be too ſlow in their operations, unleſs, indeed, we ſhould levy a tax for drawing into, and locking up in the treaſury, three or four millions of dollars—a law which would be univerſally conſidered as unneceſſary and improper.

By loans, and loans only, can proviſion be made for ſudden emergencies : But if loans ſhould be made *previouſly* to an emergency, the people would be unneceſſarily burthened by the intereſt thereof and moſt of the other evils would enſue that would ariſe from previous taxes ; and if they were to be made *at* an emergency, without previous arrangements, of whom are we to borrow? of *individuals*?—Theſe cannot be depended on, as has been fully proved by our own experience at the commencement of the revolution.—Are we to apply to the bank already eſtabliſhed in the States for loans? Theſe can no more be depended on than individuals; for ſtockholders having not more attachment to government than other citizens, would in caſes of public danger attend to the preſervation of their property by other means than loaning it to government. And moreover the united capitals of all the banks exiſting in the union, would be inſufficient for government, for they do not amount to a million and an half of dollars, and only a part of this could in any caſe be reaſonably expected on loan.

Are we to apply to foreign banks or individuals? Theſe, as has been ſhewn, are too remote ; and if not, we have not been able, without the aſſiſtance of an ally to obtain foreign loans during the war, and perhaps the power in whoſe aſſiſtance we may rely, would be hoſtile to us.—Such dependance then as has been ſtated would neceſſarily leave us in a deplorable ſtate—and it muſt be evident that a previous arrangement to aid loans in caſes of ſudden emergency, is neceſſary and proper in the general and popular uſe of the term, inaſmuch as any other meaſure that Congreſs can adopt would be inadequate to the purpoſe of common defence—and what previous arrangement can we make ſo proper as that of a NATIONAL BANK? If gentlemen in the oppoſition know of any, let them produce it, and let the merits of it be inveſtigated—for it is unreaſonable to propoſe a rejection of this plan, without producing a better. The plan propoſed by the Secretary of the Treaſury, which is now the ſubject of diſcuſſion, does honor, like all his other meaſures, both to his head and heart ; it will be mutually beneficial to the ſtockholders and to government, and conſequently ſo to the people. The ſtockholders by this plan will be deeply intereſted in ſupporting government ; becauſe three quarters of their capital conſiſting of funded certificates depend on the exiſtence of the government, which therefore is the prop of their capital, the main pillar that ſupports the bank : Again, the *credit* of government, which is immaterial to the other banks, is eſſential to the national bank, for the *annual intereſt* of three quarters of its capital, which muſt form a great ſhare of its profits, will depend altogether on the credit of government, and produce, on the part of the ſtockholders, the ſtrongeſt attachment to it. On the other hand, it will be for the intereſt of government to ſupport the bank, as well on account of the benefits which the public will generally derive from the inſtitution, and the profits ariſing from the ſhares of government in the ſtock which will be hereafter noticed, as of the ſupplies of money which it will be for the intereſt of the bank to furniſh in *caſes* of urgent neceſſity. Whenever *theſe* exiſt Congreſs may lay a tax for ſupplying the treaſury, and anticipate it with certainty, by means of the national bank. It being then our duty to provide for the common defence in caſes of emergency, the proviſion muſt evidently be made by taxes, loans, or by arrangements for obtaining the latter on the earlieſt notice—and previous taxes and loans being oppreſſive, improper and unneceſſary, the arrangements for aiding loans become indiſpenſable, and a bank, of conſequence, neceſſary and conſtitutional.

(To be continued.)

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SONNET IV.

ADOWN the melancholy ſtream of life
Who joys the veſſel of his Years to guide?
Nor fears the roarings of th' incertain tide,
The inclement Winter, or the Ocean's ſtrife?

And who, regardful of his certain end,
Can bear the inceſſant ſtruggles of his Youth;
Force thro enticement to an age of truth;
And welcome Death as freely as his friend?

Who, that when Poverty's torpedo hand
Has chill'd even Charity's ſoft-anſwering ſoul;
When green-eyed Malice hunts him thro the land,
Can ſmile ſerene, ſuperior to the whole?
He, who the paths of Rectitude has trod—
His friends—*his life, his conſcience, and his God.*

E L L A.

LONDON, February 15.

DIED laſt week, a Mr. David Davies, a native of Montgomeryſhire in Wales; in a certain part of which county, he had given directions that he ſhould be buried, and ordered in his will one ſhilling to be given to every perſon attending his funeral. This extraordinary bequeſt being previouſly publiſhed about, no leſs than one thouſand and thirty perſons from off the mountains aſſembled on this (to them) joyful occaſion, and received an Engliſh ſhilling each.

A Jamaica Creole, belonging to the revolution ſociety, and who has reſided ſome years in London, was the other day arguing on the impropriety of this nation ſtyling their monarch "King of France —And pray, ſir, what would you ſubſtitute in the room thereof? ſaid another member.—What would I ſubſtitute? cried the other —Why, I would call him, King of Great-Britain, Ireland, and Jamaica—three of the nobleſt iſlands in the univerſe!

In Paris now, the buſineſs of the nation is tranſacted totally in the clubs patriotic and monarchic—the latter are now ſo ſeriouſly augmented, that in number they exceed the Jacobins.

Lord Stanhope and Dr. Price are performing, amidſt the greateſt burſts of laughter, upon the French Theatre, almoſt every evening.

Varna, where the great part of the Ruſſian and Turkiſh forces are aſſembled, is 145 miles north-weſt of Conſtantinople.

The words in Dr. Johnſon's dictionary amount to 48,000! Mr. Croft promiſes to add upwards of eleven thouſand more ;—and yet our parliamentary ſpeakers preface with a—"Mr. Speaker, I want words!"

The Archbiſhop of Canterbury waited on Mr. Burke ſome days ago as Metropolitan, formally to preſent to him the thanks of the Eſtabliſhed Church, for his invaluable work on the French revolution.

DUBLIN, February 10.

Amongſt the many proofs which are daily adduced of the progreſſive increaſe of tillage, it may not be amiſs to inform our readers, that in the courſe of laſt week, upwards of ſeven thouſand barrels of oats were purchaſed by the merchants of Waterford, for exportation.

PARIS, February 5.

The intended journey of the King's aunts, ſtill occupies public attention. The democrats will have it they were going for Turin, immediately to join the royaliſts. The old women of this city go further, and declare they were to have headed a party that were to have attacked the frontiers.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

JANUARY 25.

The ſitting of this evening was more tempeſtuous and diſorderly, even to indecency, than any that has of late diſgraced the majority of a deliberative Aſſembly. The devoted Eccleſiaſtics, driven to deſpair, by every poſſible mode ſought to impede the progreſs of the meaſure propoſed by the Eccleſiaſtical committee; it was however carried at length.—The purport is as follows:

"The Aſſembly decrees, that the law of December 26, ordering the replacement of ſuch Eccleſiaſtics (Fonctionnaire Publics) as ſhall refuſe the oath, is to be carried into effect by the adminiſtrant bodies and the municipalities; with exception however, to ſuch caſes as fall within the compaſs of the articles marked 6, 7, and 8 of that law, which are cognizable by the tribunals. Approves the particular conduct of the direction in the department of the Somme, and charges that body with the fulfilment of theſe its legal functions."

M. Maury, with infinite verſatility and addreſs (irritat, mulcet falſis terroribus implet,) endeavoured to defeat ſo dangerous a conſignment of authority over ſpirituals tending even to the deprivation of all religious rites, if the nonconformiſts were diſplaced before ſucceſſors were ſelected ; but it was all in vain. At length the enraged party, in retaliation, denounced the club, ſtiled Jacobins, to be a neſt of murderous ruffians, hunting with their pack, the people, a perſecuted order to deſtruction.

The preſident continually interpoſed, but the hall was in the extreme of anarchy preſenting neither the wiſdom of the ſenators nor the language of gentlemen.

LIVERPOOL, February 5.

The quantity of tea for the next East-India Houſe ſale, amounts to four millions eight hundred pounds weight.

The general average price of wheat throughout England and Wales, by laſt return, was ſix ſhillings and two pence half penny per buſhel.

One of the ſad effects of forgetfulneſs.—A reſident of Howarden, in Fintſhire, lately employed a friend, who had buſineſs in Cheſter, to put a letter into the poſt-office for him. He accordingly went, and returned home with the letter ſnug in his pocket, though unluckily out of his head. A few days after, whilſt in company, taking ſome papers out of his pocket, the letter preſented itſelf in a very ſoiled ſtate, and, adding imprudence to remiſſneſs, he committed it to the flames, ſaying his friend could ſoon write another. But how mutually *agreeable* muſt have been the ſurprize of one hearing the fate of his letter, and the other, that it contained a bank note of 50l.

When arſenic, or corroſive ſublimate, has been inconſiderately ſwallowed, a ſolution of common pot or pearl aſhes, or any other alkaline ſalt given after, renders it nearly harmleſs. Two or three abſolute proofs of this have been made public and in one inſtance recorded, nearly half an ounce of the ſublimate had been intentionally ſwallowed.

CHARLESTON, March 24.

Yeſterday between twelve and one o'clock, was executed purſuant to his ſentence, Thomas Walſh, who has long been known in this ſtate and Georgia, by the appellation of major Waſhington, for counterfeiting the indents iſſued by the authority of this ſtate. His countenance was ſickly, but his demeanor manly, and would have ſuited a conſcience void of offence. At a few minutes paſt twelve, he aſcended the ſcaffold, attended by the officers of execution; and was aſſiſted in his devotions by the Rev. Dr. Keating, paſtor of the Roman Catholic church, to whom, as we are informed, he had confeſſed that his name was Walſh, and was born of a reſpectable family in Ireland; that he had not profeſſed any religious perſuaſion for a ſeries of years, but as he had been baptized agreeably to the rites of the church of Rome, he wiſhed to die a Catholic.

At the concluſion of his devotions he was aſked by the ſheriff if he had any thing to ſay—he replied, nothing more than he had already declared, that in this buſineſs he died innocently. He mentioned that he had been indiſpoſed ſince the day before, and intreated the multitude not to attribute his ſickly countenance to the fear of death: for as he died innocent, he truſted, he ſhould alſo die brave. "As Chriſt died upon the croſs forgiving his enemies, ſo I forgive mine." He politely waved his hand to the crowd and ſaid, "Good day gentlemen;" then ſtepping forward on the deadfall, he pulled the cap over his face, ſaying "col. Oſborne, I am ready;" and was immediately launched into eternity.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

MEMBERS *of the* TIERS ETAT, *according to the titles affixed to their names, in the liſt publiſhed by authority.*

Avocats - -	181
Avocats du Roi - -	18
Conſeillers - -	11
Lieutenants Criminals -	9
Lieutenants Generaux de Baillage	45
Notaries - - -	34
Procureurs - - -	2
Procureurs du Roi - -	34
Total limbs of the Law (out of 588 Members) - -	334
Cultivateurs - -	23
Fermiers - - -	11
Laboureurs - - -	12
Medecins - - -	9
Marchands (Anglice Shopkeepers)	11
Negociants (Anglice Merchants)	31
Total appertaining to agriculture, ſcience, and trade (out of 588 Members) - - -	97
Members to whoſe names no title is affixed - - -	175
Total of the third eſtate -	588

The Repreſentatives of the Clergy are about 300, and thoſe of the Nobleſſe about 280, which make nearly the number originally aſſembled; but a conſiderable proportion of the laſt bodies have been non-attendant for ſome months paſt.

ANNAPOLIS, March 31.

Early on Friday morning laſt, this city was honored by the arrival of the PRESIDENT, attended by Major Jackſon.

Intelligence having been received of his intended embarkation at Rock Hall, he had been anxiouſly expected on Thurſday evening—but the Governor, and ſeveral other gentlemen, who had ſailed to meet him, were compelled to return without tidings. The veſſel, which contained the chief treaſure of America, did not enter the river Severn until ten o'clock, in a dark tempeſtuous night. She ſtruck on a bar, or point, within about a mile of the city; and although ſhe made a ſignal of diſtreſs, it was impoſſible, before day-light, to go to her relief. The guardian angel of America was ſtill watchful; and we are happy in aſſuring our countrymen that the health of their deareſt friend has not been at all affected by an accident, far more diſtreſſing to thoſe who were appriſed, or rather apprehenſive, of his ſituation, than to himſelf.

At 10 o'clock on the ſame day, attended by the Governor, and a number of reſpectable citizens, he viſited the college, and expreſſed much ſatisfaction at the appearance of this riſing ſeminary—He then purſued his walk to the government houſe. At three o'clock he ſat down to a public dinner at Mr. Mann's with a numerous company of inhabitants, and continued at table until there had been circulated a number of toaſts, each of which was announced by the diſcharge of cannon.

On Saturday the Preſident again dined with a large company at the government houſe; and in the evening his preſence enlivened a ball, at which was exhibited every thing which this little city contains of beauty and elegance.

On Sunday, at eight o'clock, he rode out of town, attended by a company of gentlemen, of whom he took leave at South river. The governor waits on him to George-Town, where he purpoſes to remain ſome days before he purſues his arduous patriotic journey to the ſouthward.

WINDHAM, *(Conn.)* March 26.

There is now living in this town, three brothers, whoſe ages added together, amount to *Two hundred* and *ſeventy-eight* years!

BOSTON, March 26.

FRENCH CONSULAR-OFFICE.

Extract of a letter, dated Bourdeaux, December 8, 1790.

"Memorandum of the timber, proper for the Bourdeanx market. Oak Plank, for ſhips bottoms, ſhould be 24 to 50 feet long, 2 to 4½ inches thick, and at leaſt 9 inches wide at the narroweſt end. The uſual price from 2 to 3 livres per cubick foot. White Pine Plank ſhould not exceed 12 inches in width (all over is loſt) and 1 and ½ inches thick, and is worth 3 ſous the running foot, thoſe of one inch 2 ſous.—Pine Rafters and Beams from 10 to 16 inches ſquare, different lengths are worth from 20 to 24 ſous the cubick foot.—Scantling from 4 to 6 inches ſquare, from 22 to 26 ſous the cubick foot.—Maſts and Bowſprits, ſtraight, clear of faults, from 72 to 75 feet long, 25 to 27 inches diameter, are worth 1800 to 1200 livres each; thoſe of 66 to 68 feet long and 22 to 24 inches diameter, from 600 to 800 livres—and Bowſprits from 45 to 48 feet long, and from 26 to 27 inches diameter, from 400 to 500 livres each: The diameter of Maſts and Bowſprits is taken at ⅓ the diſtance from the big end, and the ſmall end ſhould hold ⅓ leſs than at the firſt meaſurement—ſmall Spars ſell in proportion—Oak Beams and Rafters from 10 to 15 inches ſquare, are worth from 45 to 50 ſous per cubick foot—Knees, &c. in proportion to their ſize, quality, &c.—Southern hogſhead ſtaves from 250 to 300 livres per M. of 1616—Northern from 200 to 250 livres. Theſe are the general prices—at preſent they are ſomething lower, owing to a ſtagnation of Ship-building ſince the diſturbances in this country; but as they are now at an end, we may expect to ſee commerce revive, and with it the prices of the neceſſaries for carrying it on of courſe.—The feet and inches above are French, which are one twelfth longer than Engliſh."

Upon inquiry the circumſtances reſpecting Mr. Cox, at Londonderry, are no more than theſe: Mr. Cox received orders from the Mayor and Corporation of Derry, to open the bridge on the day mentioned, for the benefit of the people, and as the workmen and timber were American, permitted him to diſplay on the bridge, the American flag. The novelty of theſe circumſtances drew together a large concourſe of people. The watermen, who were thus thrown out of buſineſs, collected in numbers to oppoſe the paſſing and repaſſing of the people---this occaſioned a *fracas*, and the Mayor, at the head of the main-guard, endeavored to ſuppreſs it, which he could not effect until the troops had fired, and killed ſeveral of the rioters. Mr. Cox was taken into cuſtody for his own protection from the rage of the watermen.

The Lottery, ſeems to arreſt the attention of all ranks of citizens—to deſcribe the *diſeaſe* is impoſſible—all are faſcinated—all expect to be the favored children of Fortune.—The rich court her ſmiles, as eagerly as the poor—and whilſt, O! fickle Goddeſs, the *Young* pour fourth their ſupplications for thy favors,

"*With falt'ring pace, and feeble knee,*
See Age *advance, in ſhameful haſte;*
The palſied hand is ſtretch'd to thee,
For Wealth, *it wants the pow'r to taſte.*"

The deluſion is general—and general muſt the mortification be. But as attention muſt be paid to the infatuation—we have endeavored, by a regular publication of the fortunate numbers, to alleviate its frenzy.

By the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by a Proclamation bearing date the 24th day of January of this preſent year, and in purſuance of certain acts of the ſtates of Maryland and Virginia, and of the Congreſs of the United States therein mentioned, certain lines of experiment were directed to be run in the neighbourhood of Georgetown in Maryland, for the purpoſe of determining the location of a part of the territory of ten miles ſquare for the permanent ſeat of the Government of the United States, and a certain part was directed to be located within the ſaid lines of experiment on both ſides of the Patowmac, and above the limit of the Eaſtern branch preſcribed by the ſaid act of Congreſs.

And Congreſs by an amendatory act, paſſed on the 3d day of this preſent month of March, have given further authority to the Preſident of the United States, "to make any part of the territory below the ſaid limit, and above the mouth of Hunting Creek, a part of the ſaid diſtrict, ſo as to include a convenient part of the Eaſtern branch, and of the lands lying on the lower ſide thereof, and alſo the town of Alexandria."

NOW THEREFORE, for the purpoſe of amending and completing the location of the whole of the ſaid territory of ten miles ſquare, in conformity with the ſaid amendatory act of Congreſs, I do hereby declare and make known that the whole of the ſaid territory ſhall be located and included within the four lines following, that is to ſay—

Beginning at Jones's point, being the upper Cape of Hunting Creek, in Virginia, and at an angle, in the outſet, of 45 degrees weſt of the north, and running in a direct line ten miles for the firſt line: then beginning again at the ſame Jones's point, and running another direct line, at a right angle with the firſt, acroſs the Patowmac, ten miles for the ſecond line: then from the terminations of the ſaid firſt and ſecond lines, running two other direct lines, of ten miles each, the one croſſing the Eaſtern branch aforeſaid, and the other the Patowmac, and meeting each other in a point.

And I do accordingly direct the Commiſſioners named under the authority of the ſaid firſt mentioned act of Congreſs, to proceed forthwith to have the ſaid four lines run, and by proper metes and bounds defined and limited, and thereof to make due report under their hands and ſeals; and the territory ſo to be located, defined, and limited, ſhall be the whole territory accepted by the ſaid acts of Congreſs as the diſtrict for the permanent ſeat of the Government of the United States.

IN TESTIMONY whereof I have cauſed the ſeal of the United States to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my hand. Done at Georgetown aforeſaid, the 30th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1791, and of the Independence of the United States the fifteenth.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

BY THE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

☞ THE above location will include about four thouſand five hundred acres of land. The proprietors in the diſtrict give up their lands, on the condition of receiving, after the town is laid off, one-half of the lots ſo laid off; and the Preſident has the ſale of the other half, for the uſe of the public---which will, it is ſaid, produce the ſum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.—The ſpot for the public buildings is not yet fixed.

Philadelphia, April 9.

Accounts from Pittſburgh mention various depredations and murders committed by the Indians; 13 perſons on the Alleghany a few miles from that place have recently been butchered, and a number carried into captivity; this laſt attack has ſtruck a dread and cauſed a general alarm—and the people are abandoning their farms and retreating to a place of ſafety. Similar accounts are received from Muſkingum—where the inhabitants are now all garriſoned waiting with anxiety ſuccours from government---this we are happy to learn, they will ſpeedly receive; the recruiting ſervice is proſecuting with vigor and ſucceſs, in this and the Eaſtern States—and every poſſible exertion is making in the war department to expedite the requiſite preparations.

Monday laſt being the anniverſary of their Inſtitution, the Hibernian Society dined at Byrne's tavern, in Front-Street. They were honored with the preſence of the Governor of Pennſylvania, the Vice-Preſident of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Attorney General of the United States, and the officers of the other national ſocieties.——The entertainment was ſplendid, and a number of patriotic toaſts concluded the feſtivity of the day.

We are frequently preſented with an article from foreign papers, under the title of "The ſtate of politics during the laſt week," when the articles refer frequently to countries 500 miles diſtant from the place of publication!

The Turkiſh garriſon of Iſmael, which was butchered by the Ruſſians in ſtorming that place, was at firſt ſaid to conſiſt of 12000 men: This number is multiplied by two in a more recent account, and out of 24000, 5000 only, it is ſaid, eſcaped the carnage—

Thus the red thunderbolts of war are hurl'd,
And mad ambition deſolates the world.

All the Barbary powers are arming to aſſiſt the Turks againſt Ruſſia—and in order to do this, have made a general peace with other powers.

England, Pruſſia and Holland are now interpoſing their mediatorial influence to bring about a peace between CATHERINE and the PORTE: How far they will ſucceed, appears very uncertain: The propoſitions made to the Empreſs go ſo far as to ſuggeſt a relinquiſhment of her conqueſts; fluſhed however with the great ſucceſs of her arms, ſhe rejects the mediation; and this appears to have been expected, for the ſeveral powers are making the moſt vigorous preparations to enforce their propoſitions.

It is nearly two years ſince the foreign news-mongers began to amuſe us with accounts of plots, counter-revolutions, and maſſacres, in France—and their inventions are not yet exhauſted: The lateſt details under the London head, in ſome of the papers, ſtate, "That the conſternation of the citizens of Paris, has for ſome days been inexpreſſible; but on what account they do not know."—This appears curious indeed, when it is conſidered as characteriſtic of the French—

T' enjoy the preſent, and to leave to-morrow,
To find an antidote for its own ſorrow.

Seaſonable Remarks from a late London Paper.

"THIS morning upwards of five hundred people paid for ſeats in the galleries at Guildhall, in expectation of hearing their tickets drawn, and to their *infinite ſurprize* not one of them is twenty thouſand pounds richer than he was.

"Only think, three twenty thouſands!" ſays one.—Somebody muſt have them, and why not I as ſoon as another; well, I ſhall certainly get one of the little ten thouſand four pounders, and that will be ſome comfort at leaſt!—-Huſh! God bleſs my ſoul, that's my number, it only wants two figures of it———blank——— Thank God it is not mine."

The ſpace below was occupied by dreamers of dreams and ſeers of viſions, ſtrict obſervers of times and ſeaſons: here ſtood a poor fellow without a ſhirt, which he had pawned the day before, to avail himſelf of early and cheap inſurance, poring over a long liſt of the different ages of his ſtarving children, having loſt his money, loſing his time, in expectation of a miracle being wrought to redeem both! There ſat a wretched woman, her naked ſhoulders wrapped in a miſerable red cloak, anxiouſly liſtening for a number which ſhe had dreamt of and of which ſhe intended to continue dreaming ſo long as her ſcanty houſhold ſhould furniſh the means of inſurance!

Another claſs of beings were drawing their own chances from the pockets of ſuch as the mania of the moment had not robbed of all before; in the midſt of theſe ingenious ſpectators, a country ſquire, in a *marketable form*, who had come to town on purpoſe to hear his ticket drawn a twenty thouſand, and who was flouching away with the Hobſon's-choice comfort of a four pound prize, had his pockets reduced to the ſtandard of his head, for, having loſt his time, it was thought he needed no inſtrument to reckon it by, and having a four pound prize, it was imagined, that ſum out of his pocket could be no loſs to him.

Thoſe who have got prizes, affect to deſpiſe their inſignificancy; thoſe who have blanks, pretend that they never expected any other; and ſuch as have yet to wait the event of their purchaſes, will tell you, though you ſhould meet them in the hall every day during the drawing, that they are totally indifferent about the matter.

From the VERMONT GAZETTE.

MR. HASWELL,

The following is a copy of a letter from Adonijah Crane, while in goal at New York, to his relations in Rupert, as appears from its contents: It came to hand by accident; I have ſhewn it to a number of the principal characters in this town, who wiſh to have it inſerted in your gazette, as it may be of conſequence in expoſing the villainy of that club, and making the people cautious in their connections with them.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1790.

Friends and Relations,

"THIS is to inform you that Francis and I are well, and live together very comfortably. I hope you are all well. I have not heard from you ſince we received a letter from Lemuel, brought by Old Head to us. Old Head and the Green P*****g are good, and give us what money we want; and ſtand ready to advance 300 dollars for our benefit, if requeſted—for they are able and willing: they have 3000 dollars, in caſh, on hand. They have repeatedly promiſed that we ſhould not want for 1000 dollars.

Mr. Spring is honorably diſcharged, and exerts himſelf for us. Old Morris is out, and judge no more.---Three evidences are here, two of them you know. Deſire Mr. Haſey to attend court, and fail not. We ſhall have our trial by the 5th of Jan. deſire the evidences to not delay the time one day. It is already the opinion of the people that we ſhall get clear upon trial: and if our evidences come as I expect, I am ſure of *whipping* them properly. Our friends encreaſe faſt: attorneys grow mad in our behalf; and our paſt ill-uſage echoes through the city. Mr. Willard is in danger of his life from the priſoners, becauſe he is an evidence againſt us; and he has to keep in a room by himſelf to keep from being killed: Many a time he has been kicked down ſtairs.

I hope that Lemuel will take care of that Scott matter: make yourſelves as comfortable as poſſible: I hope to viſit you before long, but God only knows when: but I verily expect to be cleared. This from your friend, ADONIJAH CRANE.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Adriana, Robertſon, Liverpool, 33.
Brig Hetty, Clouſer, Charleſton, 13.
Schooner Thomas, Jones, Hiſpaniola, 18.
Do. Friendſhip, Bowen, Maryland, 6.
Sloop Three Siſters, Thompſon, Virginia, 7.
Brig Fame, Stephenſon, Cork, 48.
Sloop Phenix, Shepard, Virginia, 6.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	16/10.	17/2. pr. £.	88	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents		9/.	45	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	8/11	9/.	45	do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates		15/9	78¾	do.
Indents		9/.	45	do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	12/2	15/.		

POST-OFFICE, Philad. April 8, 1791.

By information received this day from the Agent for the Britiſh Packet, her ſailing is poſtponed until the 20th inſt.——Letters will be received at this Office until Tueſday Morning the 19th inſt. at half paſt 9 o'clock.

NOTIFICATION.

Colonel THOMAS PROCTER, Lieutenant of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, being neceſſarily abſent from the city, his Excellency the GOVERNOR hath thought proper to authoriſe me to diſcharge the Duties of that Office until his return:—

NOTICE is therefore given, to the MILITIA of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties of ſaid City, the Townſhips of Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk, that they are to meet and exertiſe under their reſpective Officers on the following Days, *viz.*

Firſt Battalion on the 2d Day of May next,
Second Battalion on the 3d of do.
Third Battalion on the 4th of do.
Fourth Battalion on the 5th of do.
Fifth Battalion on the 6th of do.
Sixth Battalion on the 9th of do.
Seventh Battalion on the 10th of do.

ELEAZER OSWALD, Lieutenant,
pro tem. of the City and Liberties
of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, April 6, 1791.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

AT THE THIRD SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the sixth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

AN ACT for granting Lands to the Inhabitants and Settlers at Vincennes and the Illinois Country, in the Territory North West of the Ohio, and for confirming them in their Possessions.

BE it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That four hundred acres of land be given to each of those persons, who in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, were heads of families at Vincennes or in the Illinois country, on the Missisippi, and who since that time have removed from one of the said places to the other. And the Governor of the territory north-west of the Ohio is hereby directed, to cause the same to be laid out for them, at their own expense, either at Vincennes or in the Illinois country, as they shall severally elect.

And be it further enacted and declared, That the heads of families at Vincennes or in the Illinois country in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, who afterwards removed without the limits of the said Territory, are notwithstanding, entitled to the donation of four hundred acres of land made by the resolve of Congress of the twenty-ninth of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight; and the Governor of the said territory, upon application to him for that purpose, is hereby directed to cause the same to be laid out for such heads of families or their heirs; and shall also cause to be laid off and confirmed to such persons the several tracts of land which they may have possessed, and which before the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three may have been allotted to them according to the laws and usages of the government under which they had respectively settled: Provided nevertheless, That if such persons or their heirs do not return and occupy the said lands within five years, such lands shall be considered as forfeited to the United States.

And be it further enacted, That one hundred and fifty acres of land, heretofore in possession of the Piankeshaw Indians, and now under actual improvement, and constituting a part of the village of Vincennes, be given to the persons who are severally in possession of the said land.

And be it further enacted, That where lands have been actually improved and cultivated at Vincennes, or in the Illinois country, under a supposed grant of the same, by any commandant or court claiming authority to make such grant, the Governor of the said territory be, and he hereby is empowered to confirm to the persons who made such improvements, their heirs or assigns, the lands supposed to have been granted as aforesaid, or such part thereof as he, in his discretion, may judge reasonable, not exceeding to any one person, four hundred acres.

And be it further enacted, That a tract of land, containing about five thousand four hundred acres, which for many years has been fenced and used by the inhabitants of Vincennes as a common, also a tract of land including the villages of Cohos and Prairie du Pont, and heretofore used by the inhabitants of the said villages as a common, be, and the same are hereby appropriated to the use of the inhabitants of Vincennes and of the said villages respectively, to be used by them as a common, until otherwise disposed of by law.

And be it further enacted, That the Governor of the said territory be authorised to make a grant of land not exceeding one hundred acres, to each person who hath not obtained any donation of land from the United States, and who, on the first day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, was enrolled in the militia at Vincennes or in the Illinois country, and has done militia duty, the said land to be laid out at the expense of the grantees, and in such form and place as the said Governor shall direct. Provided nevertheless, That no claim founded upon purchase or otherwise, shall be admitted within a tract of land heretofore occupied by the Kaskaskia nation of Indians, and including their village, which is hereby appropriated to the use of the said Indians.

And be it further enacted, That two lots of land heretofore in the occupation of the priests at Cahokia, and situated near that village, be, and the same is hereby granted in fee, to P. Gibault; and that a tract of land at Kaskaskia, formerly occupied by the Jesuits, be laid off and confirmed to St. Jam Beouvais, who claims the same in virtue of a purchase thereof.

And be it further enacted, That so much of the act of Congress of the twenty-eighth of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, as refers to the locations of certain tracts of land directed to be run out and reserved for donations, to the ancient settlers in the Illinois country, be, and the same is hereby repealed, and the governor of the said territory is directed to lay out the same, agreeably to the act of Congress of the twentieth of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, MARCH THIRD, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State.
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

LOST,

BETWEEN this city and New-York, on the post road, two bundles containing the Gazette of the United States—No. 82—destined for New-York and Boston. As they can be of no use, but as waste paper, except to the Subscribers, many of whom keep files of that publication, any person who can give information to the Editor, so that the whole or any part of them may be recovered, shall receive a generous reward. The two bundles contained 300 papers.

MACHINERY FOR SPINNING FLAX, HEMP AND COMBED WOOL.

THE Subscriber hereby gives public notice, that he has obtained a patent for *a flivering wheel and table, a movement for wetting the thread by conical cloth coated thrumblers, and another for the same purpose, by a cloth coated roller, a leathern belt moved by rollers, for the purpose of the preparatory drawing of the slivers, and another leathern belt moved in like manner, by rollers, for the purpose of drawing the roved flax, hemp and wool*, being improvements upon the mill or machinery of Kendrew and Porthouse of the town of Darlington in Great Britain.

This machinery, with the original mechanism on which it is grafted, being of the utmost value to the United States, the subscriber hereby offers to make and erect a complete mill or mills, including both the original works, and his above improvements thereon, for any individual or company, on terms to be by them agreed on; and to conduct the Manufactory either for a share of the profits, or stipulated wages. GEORGE PARKINSON,

Philad. No. 65, Chesnut-Street, March 17, 1791. [93 6t.]

HENRY KUHL,

HEREBY gives public notice that he discontinues to negotiate in the Funds on Commission.

Philadelphia, April 5. 2t.

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,

In CHESNUT-STREET, No. 66,

BUYS and SELLS all kinds of THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNION; has frequently occasion to NEGOCIATE INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE—and will receive Orders for making SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK of the UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1791. (96 tf)

PINTARD and BLEECKER,

PURCHASE and SELL all kinds of

Certificates & Public Securities,

On COMMISSION, at public and private sale, on the following terms:

ON the specie amount of all sales or purchases at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto of all sales or purchases at private sale, on all sums below 5000 nominal dollars, *one-half* per cent.; and on all sums above 5000 nominal dollars, *one-fourth* per cent.

For receiving interest at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent.

For making transfers at ditto, *one dollar* each transfer.

☞ Such persons throughout the United States, as may be pleased to favor the subscribers with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and dispatch*, as considerable experience in the public stocks, together with extensive connections in the city of New-York and different parts of the continent, enable them to conduct their operations with peculiar advantages. PINTARD & BLEECKER,

New-York, No. 57, *King-Street.*

March 15, 1791. (97 1aw 6m)

A CO-PARTNERSHIP having commenced between JOSEPH ANTHONY, and his Son, THOMAS P. ANTHONY, under the firm of

JOSEPH ANTHONY and SON,

They have for Sale, at their Stores, (lately improved by HEWES and ANTHONY,) North side Chesnut-Street Wharf,

NEW-ENGLAND Rum,
Molasses,
Muscovado Sugars,
Jamaica & Martinique Coffee,
Pimento,
Cassia,
Old Batavia Arrack,
Spermaceti & Wax Candles,
Spermaceti, Right Whale,
and Tanner's Oil,
Best pick'd Mackarel,

Hyson, Souchong & Bohea TEAS, of the first quality,
Boston Sail Duck,
No, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7,
6 by 8 Window Glass,
Boston Prime Beef,
A quantity of choice Carrot Tobacco.
N. England Tow Linen.

Philadel. March 18. [e.p.3w.]

FOR SALE,

In the City of New-Brunswick,

A Commodious TWO STORY HOUSE, almost new, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Raritan, together with a large Lot in the rear, and a very good Wharf immediately in front of the House. Said House is thirty-four feet square has four rooms on each floor, with entries between the same, and a good stone cellar under the whole.

Any person inclining to purchase may have possession the first day of May next, and know the price and terms of payment which will be made easy by applying to LEWIS FORMAN, in said city, or the subscriber in Borden Town. J. VAN EMBURGH.

N. B. If not sold, to be rented from 1st day of May next.

WHEREAS HENRY WEBB, put out apprentice by the Greenwich School for the sea service, in or about the year 1776, who was then of the age of 14 years, or thereabouts, and sailed from England in that year to some part of North-America, in the ship or vessel called the *Artemissa*, and which said ship or vessel was at that time a Navy Victualler, Capt. *Lewellyn*, and which ship or vessel was also a Spanish Trader, and afterwards became such Transport in his Britannic Majesty's service as aforesaid; and whereas the said *Henry Webb* deserted and ran away from the said ship or vessel, and entered on board a certain privateer or vessel called the *Revenge*, or *Vengeance Privateer*, of which one *John Deane* was then master or commander, then lying at *New-York* in America; and the said Vengeance Privateer, on or about the 5th day of November, 1779, sailed from *New-York* aforesaid to *Savannah*, and arrived at such last mentioned place on or about the month of March or the month of April following, from thence to some port or place in America, but to what port or place is not known; and in the month of May, 1780, was seen at *Barbadoes* in the West-Indies: but the said *Henry Webb* hath not since been heard of, and is supposed to be dead, it having been reported that the tender belonging to the said ship or vessel called the Vengeance, with a number of her men, to the amount of 20, or thereabouts, and among whom the said *Henry Webb* it is supposed was one, were taken by an American vessel and carried into *Philadelphia*. If any person or persons will give any information of the said *Henry Webb*, or of the time and place of his death, to SAMUEL NAYLOR, Esq. No. 4, Great Newport-street, near Long-Acre, *London*, or to the Rev. Mr. JOHN STANFORD, No. 33, John-street, *New-York*, they shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble. (97 1aw 3w)

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A COLLECTION OF

MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS,

Partly original, and partly already published,

Written by MATHEW CAREY.

CONDITIONS.

I. THE Work shall contain 200 pages; be printed on the finest writing paper; and be elegantly bound, edge rolled and lettered.

II. Price to subscribers *two thirds of a dollar*, to be paid on the delivery of the book.

III. The work shall be put to the press as soon as 250 copies are subscribed for.

IV. The subscribers names shall be prefixed.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by CAREY, STEWART, and Co. and all the other Booksellers in Philadelphia; also, by the different gentlemen throughout the United States, who supply subscribers with the American Museum.

Philadelphia, Feb. 23, 1791.

☞ *A few copies of the CONSTITUTION of the United States, printed with Notes, may be had of the Editor.*

PRICE CURRENT.—PHILADELPHIA,

PER QUANTITY.

APRIL 8.—DOLLARS at 7s 6.

ANCHORS pr. lb.	6½d
Allum, English, pr. cwt.	33s
Ditto, Roch pr. lb.	10d
Ashes, pot, per ton,	37l 10s 40l
——Pearl,	50l 52l 10s
Arrack pr. gall.	10s 12s 6d
Brandy, common,	5s
——Cogniac	8s 4d
Braziletto, pr. ton.	12l a 16l
Bricks pr. M	30s
Bread, ship pr. cwt.	17s 18s 6
Ditto, pilot	35s
Ditto, small water	40s 45s
Beer, American, in bot. pr. doz.	10s6
—— pr. bbl.	36s
BOARDS: Oak pr. M feet,	4l 10s 4l 18s
Merch. pine	4l 10s 4l 15s
Sap, do.	2l: 7s6d 3l
——N. Eng.	2l 5s 2l 10s
Cedar	4l 4l 5s
The above are the Shallop prices; for the Yard prices add 15s pr M.	
Brimstone in rolls pr. cwt.	28s
BEEF: Irish pr. bbl.	——
Boston	55s
Country	45s
Butter pr. lb.	10d 12d
——in kegs	9d
Cedar, red timber pr. foot	2s2s6d
Chocolate pr. lb.	12d
Coal pr. bushel	1s 8d
Coffee pr. lb.	1s 2d
Cinnamon	18s 20s
Cassia	5s
Cheese, English	1s 5d
—— Country	6d 7½d
CANDLES: Sper. pr. lb.	3s 3d 3s6d
Wax	3s
Myrtle Wax	12d
Mould, tallow	10½d
Dipped	9½d
Cotton	1s 4d 1s 8d
Currants	1s6 2s
Cloves	10s
Copperas pr. cwt.	15s 17s6d
Cordage	60s 62s6d
Cocoa	62s6d 67s6d
Duck, Russia, pr. piece	80s
——Ravens	67s 72s 6d
Flour, Superfine, pr. bbl.	38s6
——Common,	36s
——Bur middlings, best	34s
——Middlings	26s
——Ship-stuff pr. cwt.	8s6d 12s
Flax pr. lb.	8d 9d
Fustic pr. ton,	135s 150s
Feathers pr. lb.	2s 8d
Flaxseed pr. bush.	5s
Glue, pr. cwt.	7l 10s 8l
Ginger, white race	5s2s6d
Ditto, common	50s
Ditto, ground pr. lb.	9d
Ginseng,	2s 2d
Gunpowder, cannon, pr. quarter cask,	30s
Ditto, fine glazed	35s6d
Gin, Holland, pr. gall.	5s 9d
Do. pr. case,	30s 33s
GRAIN: Wheat pr. bush	7s 6d
Rye	5s
Oats	1s8d 2s6d
Indian corn	2s9d
Barley	4s 9d
——Best shelled	20s
Buckwheat	2s6
Hemp, pr. ton,	50l 56l
Hogshead hoops, pr. M	5l 6l
Herrings, pr. bbl.	22s 6d
Hides, raw pr. lb.	9d 10d
Hops	2s 3d 2s 6d
Indigo, French,	7s 6d 12s
——Carolina	4s 7s 6d
Irons, sad pr. cwt.	56s
IRON: Castings	22s6d 30s
Bar pr. ton,	29l 30l
Pig	10l
Sheet	60l 65l
Nail rods	36l
Junk, pr. cwt.	30s 40s
Lard, hogs	9d 10d
Lead in pigs	40s 42s 6d
——in bars	45s 50s
Lead, white	75s 80s
——red	45s
Leather, soal pr. lb.	1s 2d 1s 4d
Lignum vitæ pr. ton	42s 45s
Logwood	7l 5s 8l
Meal, Indian, pr. bbl.	17s
——Rye	25s
Mackarel, best	63s
——Common	30s 58s 6d
Mace pr. lb.	70s
Mustard	2s 4d
Madder, best	15d 18d
Molasses pr. gall.	2s8d
Marble, wrought, pr. foot,	13s
Mast spars	2s 6d 6s
Mahogany	8d 12d
Nutmegs pr. lb.	67s 6d
Nails. 10d 12d & 20d—	8d 8½d 9d
OIL: Linseed, pr. gall.	3s 6d
Train	1s 10d 2s
Spermaceti	3s 7d
Whale	1s 10d 2s
Olive	6s 6d
Ditto pr. case	28s 30s
Best sweet in flasks, pr. box,	52s6d 60s
—baskets 12 bottles	28s
Oak timber pr. ton	40s
Porter in casks, pr. gall.	2s
——London, pr. doz.	12s6d 15s
Porter, American pr. doz.	12s
Pitch, pr. bbl.	18s9
Pork, Burlington,	77s6d
——Lower county	70s 85s
——Carolina	60s
Peas, Albany	7s6d
Pepper, pr. lb.	2s 9d
Pimento	1s 3d
Rice pr. cwt.	22s6
Rosin pr. bbl.	20s
Raisins, best, pr. keg	52s6d
Ditto pr. jar	32s
Ditto pr. box	35s
RUM: Jamaica pr. gall.	5s6d
Antigua	5s
Windward	4s4d
Barbadoes	3s9 4s
Country, N. E.	3s3d
Taffia	2s4d 2s6d
Sassafras pr. ton	45s 60s
Salt petre, pr. cwt.	4l 10s
Sulphur, flour	40s 41s
Shot	5s2s6
STEEL: German pr. cwt.	60s 70s
English, blistered	8s6d
American pr. ton	40l 45l
Crowley's pr. fag.	75s
Snake root pr. lb.	1s 6d 2s8d
Soap, Common	5d 6d
——Brown	6d
——Castile	8d 9d
Starch	7d
Snuff	1s6d 2s4d 3s6d
Spermaceti, refined,	3s
Sail Cloth, English, pr. yard,	1s6d 2s2d
——Boston, No. I.	2s3d
——No. II.	2s2d
——Russia sheeting, pr. p.	90s
SUGAR: Lump, pr. lb.	1s4d
Loaf, single refined	1s5d
Ditto, double do.	1s10½d
Havannah, white	9d
Ditto, brown,	7d 8½d
Muscovada, pr. cwt.	60s 78s
Spirits Turpentine pr. gall.	4s
SALT: Allum pr. bush.	2s
Liverpool	2s 2d
Cadiz	1s 10d
Lisbon	2s 2d
Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,	90s 100s
Do. I. O. & red C. do.	6l 6l 5s
Shingles, short, p. M.	15s 20s
——long dressed	90s 100s
Scantling, heart,	90s 150s
——Sap	42s 45s
STAVES: Pipe pr. 1200 pieces	12l
W. O. hogshead	7l 5s
R. O. do.	5l 5s
Leogan	5l 15s
Barrel	4l 15s
Heading	8l 10s
SKINS: Otter, best pr. piece	30s
Minks	1s6d 3s
Fox, grey	2s6d 6s
——red	4s 8s8
Martins	3s
Fishers	2s6d 5s
Bears	12s6d 25s
Racoons	2s 4s
Musk-rats	9d 1s 6d
Beaver, pr. lb.	5s 10s
Deer, in hair	1s6d 2s3d
Tar, N. Jersey, 24 gal. p. bbl.	9s
——Carolina, 32 gall.	12s
Turpentine	19s 22s6d
TOBACCO, 100lb.: James R. new best	30s
——inferior	23s 25s
——old	35s 38s
Rappahannock	22s6d
Colo. Maryland	40s 60s
Dark	20s
Long-leaf	20s
Eastern-shore	15s 16s
Carolina, new	23s 25s
——old	30s
TEAS: Hyson pr. lb.	7s 8s9d
Hyson skin,	4s 4s6d
Souchong, best	7s6d 8s
Congo,	3s 4d 3s 9d
Bohea,	2s6d
Tallow, refined	8½d
Tin pr. box,	100s
Verdigrease pr. lb.	4s 4s6d
Vermillion,	11s3d
Varnish,	2s6d
WINE: Madeira, pr. pipe	40l 80l
Lisbon	38l
Teneriffe	22l 10s 30l
Fayal pr. gall.	3s
Port pr. pipe	36l 40l
Ditto pr. gall.	7s
Do. in bottles, pr. doz.	30s
Claret	30s 45s
Sherry pr. gall.	6s9d 9s
Malaga	4s 6s
Wax, Bees pr. lb.	2s
Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	2s3d
——short, pr. lb.	1s

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London, 90 days,	70
Ditto 60 days	72½
Ditto 30 days	73½
Amsterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	2s 11d 3s
30 days	3s 1d
France, 60 days, pr. 5 liv.	6s 8d
30 days	6s 10d

A TABLE of the COIN of the UNITED STATES, established August 8, 1786.

10 Mills	—	1 Cent.
10 Cents	—	1 Dime.
10 Dimes	—	1 Dollar.
10 Dollars	—	1 Eagle.

☞ *The price of this Paper is 3 Dollars per ann.*